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EDITORIAL

New Year, Towards New Victory Upholding the Call of the Leader

Looking back with a high sense of pride on brilliant achievements they made in the revolution and construction last year upholding the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people have just started the grandiose march of the New Year with a fresh conviction and revolutionary zeal.

Greeting the New Year, we extend militant greetings and warm congratulations to all of our friends.

Last year our Party and people made new, great achievements in all the fields of politics, economy, culture and military affairs by vigorously accelerating socialist construction and the development of the revolution in the northern half of the Republic, further intensified the struggle for promoting the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland, and actively fought for the advance of the international revolutionary movement, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle along the road indicated by the historic Party Conference.

The most valuable gain made by our people last year is that our revolutionary ranks were built up firmly as never before politically and ideologically.

As a result, today the iron unity of the whole Party and the unbreakable cohesion between the Party and the people on the basis of the unitary ideology of the Party have become invincible. The whole Party and the entire people are full of a firm determination, closely united with a single ideology and a single will around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, to hasten actively the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the revolution along the road indicated by the Party and the Leader. This is a sure guarantee for all victories of our revolution.

The elections to the Supreme People's Assembly and the local people's assemblies at all levels and the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly held last year were run through with the feelings of the entire people's absolute trust in, intense loyalty to and burning reverence for the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who, taking upon himself the destinies of the fatherland and the nation, has always led the Korean people to victories, glory, happiness and prosperity, exploring the road of the victorious Korean revolution. They were historic events which demonstrated the great unity and cohesion of our people rallied by a single mind and a single will around the Party and the Leader.

The great Ten-Point Political Programme of Comrade Kim Il Sung announced at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly set out clear-cut goals of struggle and held out its prospects before our people, provided them with a powerful ideological, theoretical and practical weapon for the victory of the revolution and roused them to a more vigorous, grandiose struggle for socialist construction and the nation-wide victory of the revolution.

Last year our people rose like one man in the struggle to carry through the Party's revolutionary line of conducting economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding with an unusual revolutionary zeal and, particularly, the flame of a new, great revolutionary upsurge started by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung during his on-the-spot guidance at the Ryongsong Machinery Plant and the Hamhung area spread to all the branches of the people's economy and all parts of the country like a prairie fire.

Amid this vigorous struggle, the Chollima workteam movement was more powerfully unfolded. As a result, new miracles and innovations took place everywhere in the country and many factories and other enterprises fulfilled their yearly plans two or three months ahead of schedule. According to preliminary data, the overall people's economic plan for 1967 will be exceeded by far and the rate of growth will be more than 10 per cent over the planned rate of growth for 1967 which was set higher than the actual rate of 1966.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out, these successes are a revelation of the revolutionary spirit of the heroic Korean working class which makes continued innovation and uninterrupted advance under the correct leadership of our Party and a manifestation of the indomitable revolutionary spirit and boundless loyalty to the Party of our working class which carries out to the end the tasks given by the Party, going through fire and water.

In the field of agriculture, too, great successes were attained.

Our peasants reaped a rare bumper harvest in the overall agricultural production despite heavy flood which hit some areas of the country, by launching a powerful drive for pumping out rainwater from paddy fields to consolidate the achievements in irrigation, applying more chemical fertilizers, and by doing farming in a scientific and technical manner through a vigorous struggle for carrying through the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" and the teachings given by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the National Conference of Functionaries in the Field of Agriculture.

Last year our people directed great efforts to defence upbuilding, while powerfully promoting socialist economic construction.

Our people have thoroughly implemented our Party's revolutionary and original military line of training the People's Army into a cadre army, modernising it, arming the entire people and turning the whole land into a fortress and thereby further consolidated a country-wide, nation-wide defence system with the People's Army as the core. In this way, last year we shattered at every step the military provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors which grew more intensified than ever before, and increased our defence capabilities all the more to smash any surprise attack of the enemies at a stroke and inflict a hundred-fold, thousand-fold retaliatory blow upon them.

Big successes were made in the fields of education, culture and public health service and the people's material and cultural standards of living improved still further.

In accordance with a long-range programme of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the universal nine-year compulsory technical education requiring the heavy burden of the state was enforced in our country as from last year, with the result that the people's desire for the education of their children has been met more satisfactorily.

Summing up the results they registered in 1967, a year of dynamic struggle to advance the date of the unification of the fatherland, the people in the northern half of the Republic think of the brothers and sisters in the southern land and the South Korean revolution more keenly than any other previous years.

The people in South Korea, who see the way to their freedom and liberation in the programme for the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung, are drawing firm confidence in victory and courage from the mighty socialist system and revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic, expressing boundless reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people in the North and the South, and waging a valiant anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle to bring earlier the day when they will live a happy life in a united country

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Congratulations to Comrade Kim Il Sung

From Abroad on His Reassumption of Office As Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet

More and more telegrams of greetings are coming from leaders of various countries to Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, and Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, in connection with the former's reassumption of Premiership and the latter's re-election to Presidency.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received telegrams of greetings from the following leaders:

✦ Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation

✦ Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Albanian People's Republic

✦ Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., and Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, received a telegram of greetings from Walter Ulbricht, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party and President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, and Willi Stoph, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the G.D.R.

✦ Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, and Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, received a telegram of greetings from Pal Losonczi, Chairman of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Jeno Fock, Prime Minister of the Hungarian Worker-Peasant Revolutionary Government

Premier Kim Il Sung of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet received telegrams of greetings from:

✦ Houari Boumedienne, Chairman of the Algerian National Council of Revolution and Prime Minister of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic

✦ Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic

✦ Modibo Keita, President of the Republic of Mali

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet and President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly received a telegram of greetings from Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat and Vice-Premier of the National Union Government of Laos.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, received telegram of greetings from:

✦ All-African Trade Union Federation

✦ Dr. Fawzi El Aid, General Secretary of the International Federation of Arab Trade Unions

✦ Major Soumbou Enwardo Marcel, permanent delegate of the National Liberation Council of the Congo(L) to Cuba

✦ Mozambique Liberation Front

✦ Sam Nuzoma, President of the South-West Africa People's Organization

✦ H.M.P. Mohidin, Secretary of Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Society

✦ U Aung Lwin, Chairman of the Burma-Korea Friendship Society

✦ C. Bram Picashi, President, and R. K. Agrawal, Secretary of the India-Korea Cultural Society

✦ the Ceylonese Journalists' Association

✦ Latin-American University Students Organization

✦ Zimbabwe African National Union

✦ Poorem Bahadur Kansakar, Chairman of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Society

✦ Pan-African Congress

✦ Duma Nokwe, General Secretary of the African National Congress of South Africa

✦ South-West Africa People's Organization

✦ Zimbabwe African People's Union

✦ Amilcar Cabral, Secretary General of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands

✦ Abdul Rahman Alaryani, Chairman of the Republican Council of the Yemen Arab Republic

✦ Central Committee of the National Federation for Complete Independence of Angola

✦ Makiwane, delegate of the South African Pan-African Congress to the United Arab Republic and the Near and Middle East

✦ The United Supreme Command of the National Liberation Front and the Armed Forces of National Liberation of Venezuela, in its telegram to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, congratulated Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the C.C. of the W.P.K., head of state and the great friend of the oppressed peoples of the world, on his reassumption of office as Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet.

Telegrams of greetings came from the following leaders of foreign countries to Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, on his re-election to Presidency:

✦ Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation

✦ N. Podgorny, President of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet

✦ Edward Ochab, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic

✦ Z. Sambu, President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic

✦ Haxhi Lleshi, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic

✦ Georgi Traikov, President of the Presidium of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic

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✦ Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., sent a telegram of greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Rumanian Socialist Republic, and Comrade Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Rumanian Socialist Republic, on the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of the Rumanian People's Republic.

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent on December 23 a message of greetings to His Majesty Mohamed Idris El Senussi, King of the Kingdom of Libya, on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of Libya's independence.

✦ Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., received on December 14 a telegram from Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour; Haxhi Lleshi, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic; and Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the A.P.R. Council of Ministers, in reply to their message of greetings sent on the 23rd anniversary of Albania's liberation.

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet received a telegram from Al Shaabi, President of the People's Republic of South Yemen, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent on the occasion of the independence of the People's Republic of South Yemen.

New Year, Towards New Victory Upholding the Call of the Leader

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under his leadership.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth, "The basic task of the South Korean revolution is to eliminate U.S. imperialist colonial domination, secure the democratic development of South Korean society and achieve the country's unification in unison with the socialist forces in the northern half."

The 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan, cherishing an immense honour of having Comrade Kim Il Sung as their great leader and a great pride of being citizens of the D.P.R.K., waged a staunch struggle against the unwarranted national persecution by the Japanese authorities and in defence of the right to repatriation and all other democratic, national rights and for the independent unification of the fatherland and the prosperity of the nation.

Our people who have ushered in the New Year full of hopes are confronted with the important task of bringing about a still greater revolutionary upsurge in the revolutionary struggle and socialist construction so as to actively hasten the advent of the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the revolution, by energetically more thoroughly our Party's idea of *Juche* and its revolutionary spirit of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence in all fields, upholding the decisions of the historic Party Conference and the great Ten-Point Political Programme of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us, "To carry out revolution, we should arm ourselves, first of all, with revolutionary ideas and unite the entire people into a powerful revolutionary force.

"Without this, revolution cannot be carried out."

In the New Year, we should revolutionize and *working-classize* all members of society and firmly establish the unitary ideology of the Party among them to further build up our revolutionary ranks into an invincible force and should more actively carry through the Party's revolutionary line of building the economy and defences in parallel to further solidify the material foundations of our revolutionary base and socialist system.

Under the conditions in which the U.S. imperialists, occupying one half of our land, are ceaselessly committing acts of military provocation and watching a chance to launch another invasion against the northern half of the Republic, we will do everything in our power to further increase the country's defence capabilities and establish a country-wide, nation-wide defence system by implementing the Party's military line without fail.

We should, therefore, put spurs with redoubled vigour to the Chollima advance on all fronts of socialist construction to make our revolutionary base steel-strong politically, economically and militarily and make full preparations to meet the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland actively.

In the outgoing year we gained brilliant successes also in the field of diplomatic activities. We expanded state relations and trade and cultural relations with many countries in Asia and Africa and further strengthened friendly ties with a large number of peace-loving peoples of the world. Thus we came to have so many revolutionary comrades and friends in all parts of the world and the international solidarity of our revolution strengthened all the more.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's report to the Party Conference "The Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party" and his treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" published recently are calling forth great sympathy among the revolutionary peoples all over the world who are fighting for freedom, national independence and socialism.

Holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle under the wise and outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, we will, in the future too, as in the past, unite with the peoples of the socialist countries, unite with the revolutionary peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, unite with all the progressive peoples of the world and continue to fight determinedly for the triumph of the common cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

We have worthwhile tasks to do in the New Year.

Our revolutionary enthusiasm is skyhigh. Our people are filled with a firm determination to do everything possible in the New Year for the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the revolution and for the further advancement of the world revolutionary movement under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement.

Sunrise at Mangyongdae, the birthplace of Comrade Kim Il Sung dear to the hearts of the 40 million Korean people

Premier Kim Il Sung Makes Great Contribution to World Revolution, Triumphantly Leading Korean Revolution

FOREIGN PRESS WIDELY REPORTS ABOUT REASSUMPTION OF OFFICE OF COMRADE KIM IL SUNG, GREAT LEADER OF KOREAN PEOPLE, AS PREMIER OF D.P.R.K. CABINET AND PUBLICATION OF GOVERNMENT POLITICAL PROGRAMME BY HIM

Demonstration of Political and Moral Unity of Korean People

Viet Nam

Under the title "Premier Kim Il Sung reaffirms support to Viet Nam," the Viet Nam News Agency in Hanoi on December 20 reported the content of "Let us embody more thoroughly the revolutionary spirit of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence in all fields of state activity," the Political Programme of the Government of the D.P.R.K. announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The News Agency quoted, with particular emphasis, the passage of the Political Programme in which Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed the firm and strong support of the D.P.R.K. Government and the entire Korean people to the just war of resistance of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation, stressing that it is the primary task of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle at the present stage to check and foil U.S. imperialist aggression in Viet Nam and support the Vietnamese people in every way in their just war of resistance against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

Cuba

The Cuban paper Granma on December 19 reported about the reassumption of office of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, as Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the formation of a new Cabinet headed by him, according to a report from Havana. Another Cuban paper El Mundo carried on the same day the news that Comrade Kim Il Sung reassumed office as Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K.

U.S.S.R.

According to a report from Moscow, the December 17 issue of Pravda and recent issues of Izvestia, Sovetskaya Rossia and Selskaya Zhizn reported about the reassumption of office of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, as Premier of the Cabinet and the historic Political Programme advanced by him at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K.

Rumania

The December 17 issue of Rumanian paper Scinteia and recent issues of Rumania Libera, Scinteia Tineretului and Munca informed the readers that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, reassumed office as Premier of the Cabinet and published a Political Programme of the Government at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly.

Poland

The December 17 issue of Polish paper Trybuna Ludu informed the readers that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, reassumed office as Premier of the Cabinet and published a Political Programme of the Government at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly.

Premier Kim Il Sung Struggles for Interests of Oppressed Peoples

Congo (B)

According to a report from Brazzaville, the Congolese (B) Radio on December 18 reported that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, reassumed office as Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K.

Pointing out that Premier Kim Il Sung has fought for the freedom and happiness of the Korean people and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism for over 40 years since he began his revolutionary activity, the radio stressed that he directly organized and waged the anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 years in the dark days of the Japanese imperialist rule, and beat Japanese imperialism and accomplished the cause of the fatherland's restoration, forging through the raging storm at the head of the struggle.

The radio said:

After the liberation Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and has led the Korean revolution along a most correct road by applying Marxism-Leninism creatively to the realities of Korea, consistently proceeding from the stand of Juche and independence. Thanks to the correct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people repulsed the armed aggression of the U.S. imperialists and have achieved the great victory and success in socialist revolution as we see today.

The Congolese (B) News Agency also conveyed the glad news of the reassumption of office of Comrade Kim Il Sung as Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Cambodia

The Cambodian News Agency also reported that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, reassumed office as Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K.

Francois Macosso, Minister of Justice and Labour of the Congo (Brazzaville), who visited Korea in 1964 said in his statement on December 19:

Through the recent elections of the deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and the local power organs at all levels in which 100 per cent of the entire electors voted for the candidates, the Korean people manifested their trust in and loyalty to Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader. I am very happy to hear the news that Premier Kim Il Sung, who is shouldering the destiny of the Korean people, reassumed office as Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K.

In the grim days of the Japanese imperialist rule, Premier Kim Il Sung fought, standing in the van of the struggle of the Korean people to regain the fatherland surmounting all difficulties, and today he is struggling for the interests of the Korean people and the oppressed peoples the world over and making a great contribution to the revolution in Africa and the rest of the world, triumphantly leading the Korean revolution.

Admiring the sagacity and boldness of Premier Kim Il Sung, he stressed: The Korean people have been able to score the brilliant successes of today entirely thanks to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In conclusion, he expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for driving out the U.S. imperialists and unifying the fatherland.

Tanzania

Under the headline "They respect their Leader," recent issues of the Tanzanian papers Nationalist and Ngurumo introduced in detail the outstanding leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, and wrote that through the recent elections the Korean people demonstrated to the world their political and ideological unity and invincible might and their profound respect for and trust in Premier Kim Il Sung, their great leader, according to a report from Dar es Salaam.

Tanzanian newspaper mfanya kazi carrying, together with the portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, an article entitled "Premier Kim Il Sung Is the Outstanding Leader of Revolution" highly praising the brilliant achievements made by the Korean people in socialist construction under the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung

Premier Kim Il Sung Leads Korean People to Victory

Pakistan

The Pakistani paper Morning News carried on December 17, together with a portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung, the report about the reassumption of office of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, as Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and hailed it, according to a report from Karachi.

Informing the readers that Marshal Kim Il Sung, who led the Korean people to victory in the period of the Korean war, reassumed office on December 16 as Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the paper introduced the arduous course of revolution traversed by him for more than 40 years.

The paper said that from his childhood Marshal Kim Il Sung born into a revolutionary family was awakened to anti-Japanese ideas and class consciousness and waged an indomitable revolutionary struggle for the independence of the country.

The paper said:

Comrade Kim Il Sung appeared on the scene as the outstanding leader of the nation already in 1930's.

On April 25, 1932, Comrade Kim Il Sung organized anti-Japanese guerrilla unit opening up a new road in the national liberation struggle of the Korean people.

He waged an armed struggle for the freedom and independence of Korea for 15 years and achieved the liberation of Korea in August 1945.

The paper said in conclusion that Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on September 9, 1948 and led the Korean people to victory as the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army during the Patriotic War of Liberation against the U.S. imperialists' aggression.

FOR THE FREEDOM AND LIBERATION OF THE PEOPLE

May You Live Long!

Choi Il Hwa

On the morning of the August 15 liberation anniversary, 1961, two young men called at my house and said:

"The Premier will probably call at your home before this noon, grandmother."

At this, I was quite surprised and moved.

"The Premier is coming to my house when he is so busy with state affairs!"

I was so deeply grateful for his kindness that I did not know what to do. I, together with my grandchildren, hastened to put things in order.

But the Premier was already crossing the threshold. He took me by the hand and said: "How do you do, mother?"

I was so upset that I could hardly greet him in a proper manner.

After entering the room, he made his wife and two children pay their respects to me politely, and then asked all my family to sit down. He inquired about the living conditions and health of my family.

"How are you getting along after coming back to Korea?" he asked. "Where are your sons working?"

As he asked these questions, he was as kind as to his own family.

At first our family felt awkward and stiff in his presence, but soon we felt at ease and told him about our domestic affairs, big and small, in detail without hesitation, as if talking to a dear relative whom we had met after a long separation.

"Thanks to you Premier, I am living happily in such a nice house which looks out over the beautiful Daedong River," I told him. "All my sons are working and my grandchildren are attending school. I do not know anything more gratifying than this."

When I expressed my gratitude to him in this way, he said with a smile of satisfaction:

"I am very glad to hear that."

Then, he went over to the window and looked out over the Daedong River.

"What a fine view!" he said, and then, turning to me, asked:

"Can that cottage of yours still be standing, the cottage where you took care of me when I was ill that time?"

When I replied that the cottage had probably been burnt down because immediately after his stay in our place there was a "punitive operation," he stood lost in thought for a while, and then said:

"The view of the mountain behind the cottage and the stream in front were really fine... And the water of the nearby spring was very sweet to drink, wasn't it?"

He went to the well heated part of the room (hypocaust) and sat down. Then he continued:

"At that time, too, you sat me down in the warmest place of the floor-heated room like this and gave me gruel mixed with honeyed water, didn't you? And it was the honeyed water that saved my life!

And he recalled with deep emotions that the bean-paste soup was delicious and that the coarse bean curd had special flavour.

How I regret and feel ashamed now that I was so poor at that time that I could not take care of him properly and could not treat him to any good diet. Yet, he talked about things of those days in words of gratitude which I did not deserve. Overwhelmed with a sense of gratitude I could not find proper words to reply.

* * *

It happened back in 1932. My family felt our native village, Samjang sub-county, Musan County, North Hamgyong Province, in search of a living. After roaming about northern Kando and Ningan, we went deep into the mountains 12 kilometres away from the village of Tawuzi which was situated at the foot of Laoyehling Mountain. We built a cottage and settled down there.

It was an out-of-the-way place, and had no name or number to mark it. It was located in thick forests gloomy even in the daytime. Around our low one-room cottage, we planted little pine-trees so that it might not be seen even from a short distance. When we went down to work the field which was 8 odd kilometres away from our cottage, we took care not to leave traces. In this way, we lived completely hidden away from the outer world.

Living such a solitary life in the mountains to evade oppression by the Japanese imperialists, landlords and capitalists, we very much missed community life. But our minds were peaceful at least, for we could grow crops, though not fine fields, free from exploitation and there was no scoundrel to annoy us.

Opposite our cottage across the streamlet with its stepping stones there was another cottage hidden away from the outside, where the family of my brother-in-law lived.

Thus, ours were the only two houses to be found in the dark woods as murky as a den of beasts. Not a soul could be seen approaching the place for a whole year, and for two years nobody ever knew that we were living there.

Then, one day we were visited by the most honourable guests.

As I remember, it was towards the end of 1934. The second year of our secluded habitation there in the mountain, that in the dead of night someone knocked at the door.

Having pounded millet in a footmortar all day long and ground bean for bean curd in the evening, I had just fallen asleep, when I heard the sound and woke up in alarm. While all the family were lying with bated breath, my father-in-law, Jo Tack Ju, who had been sleeping in the upper part of the room, opened the door.

"We are anti-Japanese guerrillas," said one of the visitors, "Don't be afraid, please."

Saying that the matter was urgent, they went on talking outside, without coming into the house.

They said that they had heard from an old Korean in the village of Shipienlintzu which was some 28 kilometres off, that there was a house of Koreans hidden away in a fold of Laoyehling Mountain. They had searched for our house all over the place all day long, but in vain.

When it grew dark, they climbed onto the mountain top and looked around in the hope of finding a light. And they were happy to find the faint light coming from our cottage, and came to us.

"Our Commander is ill," they said. "He is now lying a little down the slope over there. May we bring him here in your home to stay for a time?"

They told us why they had taken so much pains to find and come to our home.

Only when we heard that they were guerrillas, did we feel relieved, and we all looked out through the door. Just outside the door, two young fighters were standing in military uniforms with pieces of white cloth thrown over them.

My father-in-law was greatly astonished when he learned that the sick Commander was none other than General Kim Il Sung.

"What!" he exclaimed. "Why didn't you bring him in right away? You really are tactless people!"

Reproaching the guerrillas in this way, he urged my husband and son, Yong Son, to go along with the guerrillas to help bring General Kim Il Sung, giving them a push in the back.

Then, turning to me, he told me to hurry and make a fire to heat the room and boil water in one pot and prepare gruel in the other.

After my husband and son hurried away together with the guerrillas, I tidied up the room a bit, made a fire and put millet in a cooking pot to make gruel, holding my excitement in check.

My father-in-law had probably heard about General Kim Il Sung before.

He said: "General Kim Il Sung is a great commander who leads the Korean army units in eastern Manchuria, delivering crushing blows at the Japanese scoundrels."

Hearing this, I was deeply stirred. I thought it would have been hardly possible for people as humble as we to meet a personage like him if nothing of that sort had happened to him. My thoughts running along such a line, I was busied about the kitchen.

Before long the guerrillas entered our cottage, carrying a young person on the back. The night was dark, with a snowstorm howling. Worse still, the place was trackless, thick with bushes and small pine-trees, which rendered it impossible to carry a stretcher. So, the guerrillas carried him on their backs by turns the long distance of 8 kilometres, digging their way through the knee-deep snow. As soon as they arrived, we laid him by the fireside.

His young face impressed one at first sight, but it bore marks of serious illness. He was unconscious and lay groaning.

My heart ached and I was more upset knowing that he who was crossing mountains with preternatural swiftness, having tens of thousands of enemy troops at his mercy, was now lying unconscious.

A man of much experience with diseases, my father-in-law said that we had to make the General perspire because he had undoubtedly caught the chills while going through a hard life in the severe frost. He told me to hurry and bring hot water and the honey which we had gathered in the mountain.

Then, we had served a cup of hot water with honey to him lying senseless, we took off his overcoat and shoes, let him sit by the fireside and covered him with all the quilts we had.

We were now to think of the ragged quilts with which we then covered him without hesitation. But at that time, we were so filled with joy that we did not care about such a thing.

My father-in-law began to massage his limbs, saying: "Perspiration will cure the chills."

Sitting at the foot of the bed, I too massaged him on the ankles, exerting hoping that he might get well as soon as possible.

Guerrilla fighters entered the room, but it was too narrow to admit all. So, some remained outside in the raging snowstorm, watching. They were very anxious, and even some of them were wiping tears from their eyes.

True, the room was heavy with anxiety and worry.

Why shouldn't all feel their hearts sinking, for General Kim Il Sung so precious for all the Korean people was lying unconscious!

"It's not good to crowd here and disturb the patient," my father-in-law said to the guerrillas, massaging his limbs in a sweat. "Don't worry. All of you, go over to the next cottage and take a rest."

At his suggestion, the guerrillas went reluctantly across the brook to the cottage of my brother-in-law, and only two bodyguards remained with our family.

When it became quiet in the room, I felt heavier at heart and got more nervous with anxiety.

About an hour later, my father-in-law touched his forehead with his hand and said in a relieved voice: "He is perspiring." Then he asked me to fetch some gruel with honey.

I hurried out to the kitchen and strained millet gruel through a strainer and brought a bowl of it mixed with honey.

We raised him up a little to take the gruel. After that, we massaged him for some time. A faint flush overspread his face and he fell asleep.

"Good," said my father-in-law hearing a deep sigh of relief, "Now we've beaten off the disease." He told me to stop massaging and leave him alone to sleep.

Our family kept anxiously watching him as he slept. The guerrillas talked to us in a whisper about him.

Listening to them, I was filled with the feeling, though not knowing exactly the reason, that the day would be expedited for the Korean people to enjoy freedom and live in comfort only when he recovered. So, I sat by his side anxiously watching every expression and movement of muscle on his face and wiping sweat from his brow.

When day began to break, he opened his eyes with a deep breath. We were so glad that we all drew nearer to him and asked in unison: "How do you feel?"

"I feel quite all right now, as if I could fly," he said in a reassuring voice. "It's only thanks to this kind family that I have recovered." He paid his compliments to our family again and again.

We were so much moved that we did not know what to say in reply.

At his request, we raised him up and fixed up the place so that he could sit leaning against quilts and pillows.

He looked round at us, and earnestly asked us to go to sleep. He said: "You couldn't sleep all the night... Now please go to sleep."

One of the guards ran to the next cottage with this glad news.

Presently the guerrillas came rushing in.

How vivid before my eyes is the picture of the guerrilla fighters who, after a long sleepless night spent worrying about his health, were rejoicing to see him sitting.

"Comrade Commander!" said all of them but could speak no more and stopped their breath in tears.

"Well, I have recovered... Don't worry," he said with a smile, and looked one of the young guerrillas in front of him. The guerrilla fighters were so pleased. Why should they not be glad to see the General whom they looked upon as the beacon of the Korean revolution recovering from a serious disease!

They could pull through all the difficulties only by relying on him even when they, only a few in number, broke through the encirclement of the enemies, braving the biting cold of northern Manchuria.

They were smiling, but actually they could not utter a word, with tears rolling down their cheeks and having felt a lump in their throats.

Having affectionately looked round at the guerrillas, he said: "Now don't worry about me, but say something... I've caused you much anxiety, haven't I?"

Cheered by his broad smile, their faces brightened soon.

"Frankly speaking now, Comrade Commander," a young guerrilla said with a bright smile, "We were at an utter loss when we were surrounded by the enemy and you were unconscious."

The guerrillas told by turns how they had found a way out of the jaws of death by the help of an old Korean at the critical moment when they found themselves in a tight corner with their sick unconscious leader. Returning from an expedition to northern Manchuria (the first expedition to northern Manchuria), he had the main body of his unit start first and he himself set out later with a few guerrillas.

They had to force their way through breast-deep snow, and the enemy, outnumbering the unit tens of times, closed in pursuit.

Everyday they had to fight ten or more hard battles against the overpowering enemy. Marching through the deep snow, the guerrillas were tired out and, to make matters worse, they ran out of provisions.

I could well imagine how hard it must have been to go through the ordeal and to make forced fighting with the enemies without eating! The guerrillas recalled that it was hard for them to move even a step forward.

Even in these circumstances, they continued, Comrade Kim Il Sung showed concern for the guerrillas. Even if some food was obtained by chance, he would not take it but offered it to his men, and even as he helped tired guerrilla fighters in the marching ranks. So, he became exhausted than anybody else. To add to this, he spent days and nights in the terrific cold of northern Manchuria, and at last he took the chills.

They told him all about how they, 17 young guerrillas (all of them around 17 or 18 years of age except the company leader), made their way toward Laoyehling Mountain for more than ten days, carrying the sick Commander on a stretcher and fighting off the enemy's "punitive troops" following them.

"When we arrived at a dormitory of lumberjacks in Shipienlintzu of Huangchouling at the foot of Laoyehling Mountain we were attacked by the enemy not only in the rear, but in front and on our flanks," said one of the guerrilla fighters.

Surrounded on all sides and unable to find a way out, the guerrilla fighters gathered in the lumbermen's dormitory and discussed how to get out of the danger. But discussions could get them nowhere. They could find no way out.

But for the Commander, they might have broken through the enemy's encirclement by making a desperate charge, but that was impossible because they had to secure the safety of the Commander who was ill and lying unconscious.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had always repelled the enemies by singular tactics. But he was now lying senseless. The guerrilla fighters were truly in a plight, they did not know what to do.

Looking anxiously into his face which was flushing with a high fever, a young guerrilla, Tack Man, could not restrain himself and burst into tears. They said. Even the company leader could not make him stop weeping. There was an old man in Chinese clothes in the room, sitting beside them listening to their talk. He was a

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Korean, who remained at the place to watch over the dormitory of lumberjacks. He asked why the young man was crying.

"We are members of the eastern Manchuria guerrilla unit," one of the guerrillas said to him. "We've got to leave our Commander, but we are at the end of our tether."

On hearing this, the old man asked: "Who is the Commander?" When he learned that the Commander was General Kim Il Sung himself, he hurried to his side and looked into his face closely, and asked once again: "Is he really General Kim Il Sung?"

One of the guerrillas went on to say:

"And then, the old man spoke in fluent Korean. 'I am also a Korean. Old as I am, I will not spare even my life if it is for him.'

The old man confided to them, the guerrilla fighter went on, that he had been living there in seclusion avoiding the Japanese, concealing his Korean nationality, dressing like Chinese and living in accordance with Chinese customs. (His son, Kim Hae San, a guerrilla fighter was killed in the Self-Defence Corps, was killed in action.)

"I will do my best, though I am not quite certain of the result," said the old man Kim.

And then he suggested they should use the sledge of the lumber camp whom he was expecting to come soon from Ningan by sleigh, in which they could ride to get out of the danger.

Now, the company leader opened his mouth for the first time:

"This at last tells me the owner is one of the most influential persons in Ningan, and so if he uses his influence to arrest the 'punitive troops' would not be able to act recklessly against you. When the sleighs turn up, you must tie him up fast and make him promise to do what you tell him. And remember to tie up under his very eyes, so that no trouble may arise to me afterwards. Yet, we could not reply to the suggestion of the old man at once. Uncertain what would be the outcome, we could not readily take a definite decision. For it would be the final showdown on which we would be staking our life."

The company leader then said that after deep thought he cautiously shook the Commander to wake him up, and asked what to do.

"General Kim Il Sung," they said, "barely managed to gather his wearied senses, listened with much effort to the account of how things stood, told them, 'I have everything in your hands,' with these words, he again fell into unconsciousness.

The guerrillas were still hesitant and could not make up their minds. Meanwhile, time flowed fast and soon day began to dawn.

It was clear that as soon as day broke the enemy would fall upon the dormitory from all sides.

As the guerrillas were still in suspense, not knowing what to do, five sleighs ran into the yard one after another, as had been predicted by old man Kim.

There was no time to lose. The guerrillas rushed out and tied up both the owner of the lumber camp and old man Kim. Then, they pressed the owner for a promise to comply with their request.

The owner, seeing that the case was one of life and death for him, promised against his will to do what they asked.

One of the young guerrillas, mimicing the owner of the lumber camp, said:

"All is trouble, the owner said, 'All right, sir. I'll ride the first sleigh and clear the road by shouting. So follow me on other sleighs, please.'"

The company leader and a guerrilla, both wearing Chinese clothes over their military uniforms, took their seats on the first sleigh with the owner between them, pulling their pistols into the sides of the owner from both sides, whose hands were tied up under his outer garment. On the second sleigh rode the guerrillas in work clothes of lumberjacks, fully prepared for fighting in case of emergency. And on the third sleigh, they said, was General Kim Il Sung covered with a quilt.

The fourth and fifth sleighs carried other guerrilla fighters, who were on the alert to take the General to the prearranged spot if anything should happen.

Their thought was that if the plan worked smoothly that would be a good luck for them, but when things went amiss, the company leader and some of the guerrillas would fight off the enemy with their very lives, in the meantime, other guerrillas would take the General to a safe place.

The guerrillas triumphantly related the story of how the five sleighs after thus making preparations for fighting darted back along the road like an arrow towards Ningan.

Riding on the sleighs with guns concealed under their work clothes, the guerrillas were so tense that they felt their hearts contracting.

But the owner of the lumber camp made a slip of the tongue or made any suspicious signs towards the soldiers of the "punitive troops," they knew would be up.

If there had been nobody besides themselves, the guerrillas could have died without any after giving a good thrashing to the "punitive troops." But should a skirmish take place, the personal safety of General Kim Il Sung could have possibly been threatened.

One of the guerrillas said, warning his hand in excitement:

"Our hands which were holding the guns trembled, and all the guerrillas concentrated our attention on every movement of the owner, straining all our nerves. Before long, men of the 'punitive troops' came into view huddling together around a campfire.

"What are you sleighs?' shouted the sentry. 'Hold on!' The company leader made a sign with his head toward the owner and gave a thrust into the owner's ribs with his pistol. We all held our breath in spite of ourselves and gripped our pistols tightly.

"Lumbermen are sick, so we're in a hurry to take them to the hospital, as you see' shouted back the owner and the sleigh drove past the guard post in a flash. The following sleighs, too, darted past the guard post without stopping."

The second guard post, too, they passed without difficulty in the same way. Now, the guerrillas felt somewhat relieved, he told.

The youngest guerrilla now took up the subject:

"But when we came to the last guard post and the owner of the lumber camp shouted the sentry came out onto the road and cried: 'Pull up your sleighs, I'll search!'

"Our hearts began to pound. The owner was upset and faltered in speaking. The issue hung by a hair. Seeing that the owner was hemmering out his words, the company leader gave a hard thrust into the ribs of the owner with his pistol.

"Only then the owner recovered his spirit, it seemed, and shouted back loudly: 'What kind of search are you talking about, sir? Don't you see the patients are seriously ill? Hey, driver, go ahead at full gallop!' And the sleigh driver, who had like an arrow. The other sleighs also tore past the guard post.

"The sentry, taken aback, couldn't even manage to stop aside but just stood there and was splashed with snow by the running sleighs."

The youngest guerrilla recounted all this, standing up and making a demonstration of how the company leader poked his pistol into the owner's ribs.

They said it was only after they had slipped through the last barrier that they found themselves bathed in sweat in spite of the severe frost of the winter day.

As I listened to the story, my heart pounded and I was in breathless suspense.

What a critical moment!

If the owner of the lumber camp had shown a suspicious attitude a little bit or if the sentry had been more inquisitive, there would have certainly been a big fight!

This thought made me break into a cold sweat with a throbbing heart.

My father-in-law drew a deep breath and turned his eyes again towards the Commander. He said:

"Indeed, you are protected by Heaven."

The guerrillas continued their story.

After successfully slipping through the guard posts, the sleighs drove along for some distance. Then, the first sleigh continued its way towards Ningan, and the others struck off onto a by-way.

A little way farther, the company leader and other guerrillas got off the first sleigh and came into the valley where we were living.

Having heard the story through, the General said over again that the old man at the dormitory of the Shipjeonlitzu lumber camp was really a kind man.

His words brought me to think that who, if he was a Korean, could be reluctant to sacrifice his life for the sake of the safety of General Kim Il Sung in whom the entire Korean people put as much faith as in the sun!

This thought made me feel a still stronger sense of responsibility for the recovery of his health. "Shouldn't I nurse him with greater care so that he might recover as soon as possible?" I said to myself.

Soon it grew quite light. To make good for the General, who got a little better and sat up, as tasty as possible, I pounded millet in the foot-mortar, washed it in clear water at the spring, and prepared porridge.

From that day, the General refused to stay in sickbed. But he was still somewhat emaciated and his face was pale. Now he should be served with good food to enable him to regain his strength quickly. But what nutritious food could there be at our cottage which was located in deep mountains secluded from the world? Nowhere could we could not even keep chickens, dogs or other animals for fear of our discovery by the enemy. There was not a single egg to say nothing of meat, to treat the General to.

Though it was my earnest desire to go as far as hundreds of *ri* to get meat for him, that was impossible because it might lead to the exposure of the whereabouts of the General to the "punitive troops" and bring about a disaster in consequence.

I worried each time I prepared the meal for him, and I was so ashamed that I could not raise my face when I set the food before him. At best, his meal was a combination of gruel and millet which was served to him together with wild-vegetable soup and coarse bean curd. We had enough beans, and if I could make bean curd for him while he was convalescing, it would have stimulated his appetite. But unable to get brine, I could not even make bean curd, and so had no choice but to serve him with the coarse bean curd.

Seeing that I could not raise my face whenever I set a meal before him, he would compliment it, saying: "The wild-vegetable soup is tasty and the sauce is good. And the bean curd is especially fine."

He always ate meal with relish though it was a meagre one. He used to clean the dinner table with his spoon and never ate before they took up their spoons. If there was bean curd or some other delicacy, he would push the dish towards the guerrillas.

"I am afraid we shall eat up all your family's provision supply for the winter, which are short of food," he said with a look of concern.

"Don't worry," I replied. "We have harvested enough grain though it is coarse grain."

But this did not seem to put his mind at rest.

His health recovered quickly. On the fourth day after his arrival, he could read books and talk with the guerrillas. One week after he could even go to the house of my brother-in-law across the road, where the guerrillas were billeted, to give guidance in their studies. And then, after that, he went up on the mountain ridges around to have a look at the topographical features.

One day, after he had spent about fifteen days in this way, he suddenly said he had to leave.

"How can you go through the deep snow when you have still not regained your strength?" said my father-in-law, trying to dissuade him from leaving. But the General insisted that he had to go. Of course, fifteen days were a short period, but those were days which I can not forget all my life.

The guerrillas, like my own sons or younger brothers, helped me in my household chores. Without even taking a rest from the first to the last day before they departed, they gathered firewood for me in the mountains, drew water and pounded grains in the foot-mortar in the daytime. Indeed, I regarded them as my own family.

The night before they left I pounded millet and barley for their field rations. There was a heavy snowfall that night.

Morning came and it was time for departure. Before setting off at the rear of the guerrillas' files, he shook hands with us one by one, and then said to my father-in-law:

"A young son of Korea are to blame that you should live a gloomy life here, hidden away from the world, in a foreign country where you have come in search of a living. But trust us that we will, in the near future, come when the Koreans, men and women, old and young, will be able to live free and happy with a head, free from worry and anxiety."

He advised us over and over again to choose closer to the Luotzukou region because it was probable that the enemy would step up "punitive operations" in the spring. Then he bade us farewell.

Young Son, my eldest son, accompanied him as far as Paihsha-ho Station. Nothing was left to guide for him when Young Son and the guerrillas left the General had said when parting:

"You should join the guerrilla unit and continue to fight for the liberation Korea. Then we will gladly meet again in the free land of Korea."

For some time after his departure, we felt as if he was still beside us and, especially in the night, we still seemed to hear the guerrillas singing and see them dancing. We all felt lonely and our house seemed empty.

Soon after departure all of our family as if by agreement sat down by the fireside where he had been lying, and remained silent. Everything was missing.

Sure enough, from the February of the next year, as he had predicted before parting, the enemy's "punitive troops" crept into the mountains where we were living. They prowled about over the mountains, firing blank shots at random.

As advised by the General, one night our family left the place and moved to Taipingkou in Luotzukou where we settled in a farm hut belonging to a Chinese landlord.

I think it was June of the year, for weeding was at its height in the fields. One day, a large force of our soldiers came to Taipingkou and the villagers welcomed them. Our army, they said, was coming back after winning a great victory in the Lachejhan battle. Our family, too, cheered the guerrilla fighters passing through our village which they were passing.

Then, I saw in the middle of the marching column a man of great stature. My heart skipped a beat. There was no doubt. It was he, General Kim Il Sung, who had stayed with us while recovering from illness the previous winter!

I was about to rush towards him in spite of myself, when my father-in-law pulled me back, sensing what I was going to do.

"Don't stop him for private reasons. He is engaged in a great work," he said.

In the depths of my heart I earnestly wished to meet him, but could not do so. While women of the village were talking lively about him, I did not say a word about the fact that he had been in our home. I could not do so because it might have given an impression that I was boasting.

My father-in-law, while walking down the road next day, came upon two young guerrillas who had stayed at our home the previous winter. Then, later that day, while I was out weeding the fields in the daytime, the General personally called at our house together with a few guerrillas. He even brought us some meat, I learned later. He called on my father-in-law and chatted with him for a long time. That day, my younger brother-in-law was ill in bed. Seeing him lying in bed, the General inquired about him and, when leaving, he pushed some money under his pillow.

When I heard this upon returning from the fields, I was moved beyond description. How could such a great man be so kind, giving his attention even to small things!

Next day, when all of our family were sitting together and talking with great enthusiasm about the General, two guerrillas came to our house quite unexpectedly, leading a white horse with them.

"This horse is part of our booty in the Lacheishan battle," the guerrillas said. "Comrade Commander has sent it to you as a gift. He asked us to tell you that though the horse is a bit lean, you could feed it into a good horse to use it in grinding grains and pulling the fields, thereby doing good farming."

On hearing them say this, our family were so deeply moved that we just stood speechless.

Taking the reins of the horse, my father-in-law was trembling with excitement. How true it was that his long-cherished dream of owning a draft animal which could help him in farming had come true thanks to the General!

As told by the General, we fed it well and used it in farming. But we were told that the horse might catch the attention of the enemy. So, the next year we sold it and bought a cow instead. For in those days the enemy used to commandeer any good horse for military use as soon as they found one.

Later, we moved to northern Manchuria to escape the enemy's "punitive operations," but were through hardships being unable to get jobs there. In those days our family would have starved or starved to death had we not had that ox. When we found ourselves in a tight situation in which we could not obtain a patch of land to tenant, the ox was the only means for us to earn a scanty living. My mother-in-law and my daughter gathered bush clover in the valley of Amahutzu outside Nanhutou and the ox carried it to the market for sale. In this way, changing the ox into another many a time and relying on it, we could keep body and soul together for several years, though on watery gruel.

To owe our existence to General Kim Il Sung," was the grateful thought which always remained with us. But we realized we must keep this precious secret to ourselves.

In April 1960 when I made a trip to Pyongyang, homesickness in heart was brimming with emotions at the thought that I was going to have the honour of meeting President Kim Il Sung again in my liberated country.

It was on the eve of May Day, 1960.

Standing on the soil of my longed-for fatherland and watching the streets of Pyongyang lined with multicoloured buntings, I recalled the words uttered by him over 20 years ago when he left our house.

"Just as he said we have come to enjoy as happy a life as others in this bright land of ours!" I meditated.

The day after my arrival in my country, I was granted the honour of meeting him.

I had been thinking that when I met him I would tell him all about so many things that had happened to our family during these 20 years, but when at last I came to see him face to face, I stopped at saying a few words, with a lump in my throat.

He received me as he would his

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ALONG THE BRIGHT ROAD INDICATED BY THE LEADER

Resolves of Working People on New Year's Day

Welcoming in 1968, the New Year of hope and glory, the working people in different parts of our country, looking back on the proud course of struggle they launched last year to carry through the Party's revolutionary line of conducting economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, are now seething with a new, higher revolutionary zeal upholding the Ten-Point Political Programme set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Our working people, closely rallied around the Party and the Leader, are full of a firm determination to defend the Party and the Leader at the cost of their lives.

They have once again put spurs to the grandiose Chollima onrush to further fortify the revolutionary base, the northern half of the Republic, maintaining a tense and mobilized posture under the militant slogan of "A rifle in one hand and a hammer or sickle in the other" and to liberate the southern half of the Republic and greet the great event of the fatherland's unification actively.

Our staff correspondents Yun Won Gil and Soh Gum Ja visited factories and other enterprises and farm villages which have started the first battles for the New Year and had interviews with labour innovators advancing along the bright road indicated by the Party and the respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung. We give their thoughts and fighting resolves on the New Year's day.

Workers of the steel workshop at the Kangson Steel Plant are unfolding a vigorous drive for increased production with a single ardent wish thoroughly to carry through the decisions of the Party Conference and the great Ten-Point Political Programme of Comrade Kim Il Sung announced at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly

Photo by Ju Chang Shin

We Will Live Up to Expectation and Trust of the Leader

PREMIER Kim Il Sung, our respected and beloved leader, pointed out in the Political Programme put forward by the Republic that **"the development of the steel industry is a major index showing the level of industrialisation of a country and its economic might"** and earnestly instructed us to capture without fail the height of steel envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan by concentrating our efforts on the development of the ferrous metallurgical industry.

Greeting the New Year 1968 with excitement, the working class of our Hwanghae Iron Works having taken to heart the Ten-Point Political Programme put forward by Premier Kim Il Sung looks back upon the path traversed by the works, a history of honour and prosperity, and makes a fresh determination.

Immediately after the historic December 1956 Plenum of the Party Central Committee, Premier Kim Il Sung had a heart-to-heart talk with the workers. When he earnestly told us about the situation of the country, about the Party's intention and about the direction to be followed in the future, the working class of our works rose up more resolutely, giving full rein to Chollima.

"Dear Premier! Here are the frontrankers of the working class immensely faithful to you. If the country's situation requires us to do so, we will advance, moving even mountains."

Displaying such stamina and revolutionary enthusiasm, the working class of the Hwanghae Iron Works completed in only one year the building of No. 1 blast furnace which would have taken three years to rebuild in the past and No. 2 blast furnace, in only half a year.

The workers of our works, racing against time at the speed of Chollima for ten years, have turned our factory into a big, comprehensive and modern metallurgical centre, where all the production processes of workshops are operated on a conveyor system.

This is a pyramid of great miracles which is unthinkable apart from the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung and his high and deep moral virtues.

Embraced in the warm bosom of the paternal leader Premier Kim Il Sung, we, traversing this path of proud victory, have been under his consistent care.

I cannot forget that day even now. Premier Kim Il Sung visiting our iron works on September 22, 1961 embraced me tightly in front of the blast furnace and said:

"I wish you good health and long life. Ninty is regarded as a retirement age.

"Please, live long and build No. 3 blast furnace, too!"

"Dear Premier, Won Do Jung is not old yet. I will not stop working until I reach the age of 90."

This was all what I said to him then. I was too moved to go on further.

Each time he visited the Hwanghae Iron Works, Premier Kim Il Sung called at houses of workers and showed concern for every aspect of their life. It was a snowy night in January 1960. He visited the workers' settlement in the falling snow. Calling at the house of a worker named Byon Gi Ho, the Leader asked: "Is it not cold in this room? Have your children attending school been supplied with winter clothes?"

He looked round even coal-bin and expressed satisfaction over the fact that there was enough coal for the winter. Having accompanied him that night, I could hardly repress the tears of emotion.

No father, I believe, shows so great care for the living of his children, as he does!

I felt sorry very much because what I had done seemed to be too small for the warm solicitude of the paternal leader and his favour.

Our hearts are burning with an ardent wish to be faithful to him, living and acting single-heartedly in a manner befitting the revolutionary soldiers of the Leader.

As we are such working class of the Hwanghae Iron Works, all of us gave enthusiastic support to him when he said at the meeting with the electorate of the Songrim constituency last November 11 that "one of the most important tasks set before the Hwanghae Iron Works is to increase the production of steel next year."

Our steel-making fighters who are all out to carry out to the last the decisions of the Party Conference and the tasks put forth in Premier Kim Il Sung's historic Ten-Point Political Programme have started the Chollima onrush to effect a new revolutionary upsurge again this year. In this way we will do our bit to greet the great revolutionary event actively.

Taking to heart the instruction of the Leader that "It is necessary to boost the production of rolled steel material and, particularly to produce diverse kinds of rolled structural steel so as to adequately provide it to the fields of machine-building industry, daily necessaries industry and capital construction," we will live up to the expectation and trust of the Party and the Leader by winning brilliant achievements in the first battle of the New Year.

Double Hero of Labour
WON DO JUNG,
Hwanghae Iron Works

We'll Embody Idea of Juche Thoroughly

In the great Ten-Point Political Programme announced at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us: **"The Government of the Republic will implement with all consistency the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence to consolidate the political independence of the country, build up more solidly the foundations of an independent people's economy capable of ensuring the complete unification, independence and prosperity of our nation, and to increase the country's defence capacities so as to safeguard the security of the fatherland reliably by our own force, by splendidly embodying our Party's idea of *Juche* in all fields."**

In the New Year we will do everything in our power to thoroughly implement the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

I am working in the field of machine-building industry where this great idea of the Leader has been embodied.

Saying that we should raise engineering industry to a higher level, Comrade Kim Il Sung in the Ten-Point Political Programme stated that we should direct special efforts to the development of precision-machine, electronic and large machine industries.

We will manufacture more of heavy-duty lorries, large tractors, large bulldozers, large excavators, large vessels, large means of transport and mining, large machines and equipment. At the same time, we will produce equipment with high precision, and further develop electronic industry in anticipation of automation.

The technical innovations for the overall development of the people's economy are the work for strengthening the defence capabilities, in the final analysis, depend in no small measure on our engineering industry.

This is the greatest honour and pride for us mechanics.

We mechanics who regard it as a boundless honour and pride to work devotedly to live up to the deep trust and expectations of the Party and the Leader, are firmly determined to display once again this year as ever, the revolutionary spirit with an intense loyalty.

Last year our production of hydraulic turbines doubled as against the actual figures of 1965. We fulfilled yearly plans for all indices three months ahead of schedule, ensuring the production of machines and equipment of all sizes for mining, metallurgical, power and chemical industries, railway transport and other key industries.

Drawing on this experience, we will further improve the quality of machine products and overfulfil without fail our production plans for all indices.

Hero of Labour JU SONG IL,
Pyongsong Machine-building Plant

Militant Solidarity with Peoples of Fighting Countries

Our respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung said with regard to the task of the peasants for this year: **"First of all, the technical revolution should be carried out in the countryside to ease the labour of the farmers and further increase agricultural production."**

Greeting the New Year, we impressively look back on the road of a happy and worthwhile life we have lived in the bosom of the Party and the Leader.

The Leader, who has given land to us peasants gratis and led us to the road of co-operation, has always paid a deep attention to the development of agriculture and the improvement of the peasants' livelihood and led us to live in the socialist countryside of today. Under his warm care a bountiful and civilized life is now in full bloom at our Chongsan-ri.

We farmers who have received on-the-spot guidance of the Leader on many occasions, have lived and worked single-heartedly according to his teachings. As a result, we have reaped bumper harvest every year. Despite unprecedented natural calamities, last year we fulfilled state assignments for the production of grain, meat and fruits at 111.6 per cent, 108 per cent and 102.4 per cent respectively. The share of farmers per household has steadily increased and the peasants' livelihood has reached the level of well-to-do middle peasants.

Our co-operative farm won the title of Chollima co-operative farm for the first time in our country on December 5, last year by displaying the trait of helping and leading each other forward under the slogan of "one for all and all for one" upholding the lofty will of the Leader.

We have set it as our new fighting task to more vigorously accelerate technical revolution according to the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung taking to heart the Ten-Point Political Programme set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung, do farming in a more scientific and technical manner and thereby increase the *perjongbo* yield of paddy rice and dry field crop by 500 kg and 700 kg respectively compared with the actual figures of last year.

We have made a firm resolve to repay the Party and the respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung for their lofty benevolence and deep trust by winning in the near future the title of double Chollima co-operative farm.

We are now fighting on the same front together with the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against the common enemy—American imperialism.

We are well aware that the growth and strengthening of our country's political, economic and military might represent a blow to the U.S. imperialists who, occupying the southern half of our fatherland, are steadily intensifying aggressive actions against the northern half of the Republic and, at the same time, give support and encouragement to the peoples of the fighting countries.

Greeting the New Year, I extend firm solidarity with the peoples of all the countries fighting on the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist common front.

MUN JONG SUK,
Chairman of the Management Board of the Chollima Chongsan Co-operative Farm

March Continues

A Visit to Red Flag Unit to Which Comrade Kim Song Ryong Belongs on a Thousand-ri March

Some time ago, when I visited the Red Flag unit to which Comrade Kim Song Ryong belongs, the servicemen of the unit had already been out on a thousand-ri march to further enhance their fighting capacity. The unit was then immediately followed them along by a car.

According to the thousand-ri march plan they were to be around a village hundreds of ri away from their unit. But when I arrived at the village, I found they had already marched past it one day before.

An officer guiding me said that the march of the unit is so fast that it is called a "pursuiter" unit.

I met the servicemen of the unit at a point more than 170 ri away from the village.

They were crossing a river tightly gripping their rifles with fixed bayonets. The scene was reminiscent of an actual battle.

They were headed by such militant slogans as: "Let's defend the Central Committee of the Party led by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, at the cost of our lives!" "Combatants, this is a march for a sacred struggle to liberate the groaning southern half of the Republic. We are now crossing the River Kum in the southern half. Let's sweep away U.S. imperialism and plant the national flag of our Republic on Mt. Hanrai (a high mountain on Cheju Island in the South Sea situated in the southernmost tip of Korea.)" Their faces were beaming with a revolutionary spirit to defend the Party and the Leader to the last drop of their blood and liberate South Korea and unify their fatherland at any cost.

No sooner had they crossed the hypothetical River Kum" in South Korea, than the servicemen put their formation in order and resumed their march at a quick step.

Following the columns, officer Kang Myong Wun said to me: The servicemen had a meeting to ensure successfully the current stage in march. At the meeting, when the commander of the unit announced the daily programme of the march before the servicemen for discussion, Pic. Baek Hyon Sik proposed the planned march should not be the same with the former ones in its distance and period and they should set it as a target of the projected march to cover not a thousand ri but 1,500 ri in the same period with those of the former ones. Sergeant Baek Wun Kyong said that they could not set the daily target of march in the battle to wipe out the U.S. imperialists and liberate the southern half.

This feeling, of course, was shared by other servicemen.

Their only ardent wish was to wipe out the U.S. imperialist aggressors at a stroke and liberate the southern half of the country as early as possible.

With such lofty revolutionary consciousness and firely burning determination the servicemen of the unit continued a vigorous march day and night.

They crossed scores of steep mountains and rivers, coping with more difficult and complex combat situations than those they met during the former marches.

Abruptly a new combat order came from the commander of the unit. It was that they should lose no time to occupy a hill, a favourable point, before the "enemy" took it as the paratroopers of the "enemy" were landing at an area more than 20 ri ahead of them.

It was a very urgent and difficult task for whose fulfilment every minute or second counted.

"Double march!" came an order and the columns broke into a run like the wind. Their march gradually gained speed from five ri to 10 ri.

Sweats ran down the sunburnt faces of the servicemen in heavy combat outfits.

At this very moment there appeared in the marching columns such militant slogans as "Let's live and fight in the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas!" and "Let's carry through unconditionally the honourable combat order given by the Party and the Leader!"

The bright flying national flag of our Republic and the red flag were moving ahead at the head of the marching columns.

Their march was arduous.

But warm comradeship was displayed between commanders and men, and moving scenes were unfolded here and there. Heavy weapons and combat equipment were passed from shoulders to shoulders of the servicemen marching in long columns. They were doing so to help each other carry heavy outfits.

Such features of the servicemen following the example of the anti-Japanese guerrillas in their practical action instilled into me a firm belief that this iron unit is strong enough for each of its men to beat a hundred foes.

All the servicemen occupied the

(Continued on Page 9)

The defence line of the fatherland is impregnable because it is defended by the Korean People's Army whose men are ready to defend the Party and the Leader at the cost of their lives and each of whose men is a match for a hundred foes

(Continued from Page 5)

own mother, he took me by the hand and led me to a seat. Then, he said: "What hardships you must have undergone since then!" But I could not say a word. I only sat looking into his face, his kind, generous face, for a long time.

As I was gazing at him, his smiling face grew dimmer. Tears were running down my cheeks in spite of myself.

"Why should you shed tears, mother, on this happy day!" he said.

Only when he said this, I realized that I was in tears. I managed to mumble:

"It's because I am recalling the day when you Comrade Premier parted with us," I said. "You told us at that time that the bright day would surely come when we could meet each other with a glad heart. And here I am, having the honour of seeing you again in our homeland, I am so happy that I, an old woman, am shedding tears of joy."

At this, he grasped my hand still more firmly.

So full of emotions, I could not remember all those things which I had been thinking of telling him without reserve when I met him.

Since our family's return to our dear homeland, I have had the honour of meeting him on many occasions.

Nevertheless, I was hesitant to present him with the souvenir which I had been keeping deep in my bosom for him.

"How can I dare offer him such a worthless thing in the presence of others?" I would say to myself.

It was on April 15, 1961, his birthday, that I presented it to him. I, together with all his family, took part in the Premier's birthday celebration. I was treated like one of his own family. I took out the fountain pen which I had kept in my bosom and offered it to him, saying:

"Dear Premier, the white horse which you had captured in the Laoheishan battle and gave us as a gift has changed into this fountain pen. As you told us, we fed it well and used it in our farm work. Then, we sold it and bought an ox, for fear that the horse might catch the eye of the enemy. And after that too, we changed oxen many times. If it had not been for the ox, our family would never have been able to earn a livelihood and would have died of hunger. All our family relied on the ox for a living. After liberation, we brought it in the co-operative. On our departure for home this time we were compensated for the ox and bought this fountain pen. I have brought it as a present to you, for I wanted you to live long, as long as ten thousand years. (The Korean word for fountain pen means a 'pen which lasts ten thousand years'). Please, accept it."

Taking the fountain pen in his hand, he said in a tone of deep emotions: "So, that horse we captured in the Laoheishan battle has been turned into this fountain pen!"

So saying, he showed the fountain pen to his family with delight. Then, he grasped my hand tightly once again and said: "Thank you, mother!..."

When the Premier called at my house on August 15, 1961, and stayed for over one hour and a half, talking about the bygone days, all those things of the past came back to my mind just as they were things of the day before.

The very General whom I nursed when he was ill and staying at our cottage was now sitting by my home smiling genially, and looking out on the magnificent street of Pyongyang through the window with my grandchildren who were fussing and frolicking about with joy. Gazing at him while he was looking out of the window, I wished again from the bottom of my heart that he might live long.

I repeated over and over again in the depths of my mind:

"I hope you may live ten thousand years for the sake of building socialism and communism in our country and providing the rising generation with a happier and free earthly paradise!"

Korean People Led by Comrade Kim Il Sung Are Immensely Happy and Invincible

World People's Ever-Growing Sentiments of Esteem and Reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung, Respected and Beloved Leader of Korean People

The Korean people have ushered in the hope-filled New Year 1968 with the great honour and joy of having Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, again as the Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly held in December 1967.

Our people regard it as their utmost honour, the greatest pride and happiness of the nation to have Comrade Kim Il Sung as their leader and fight for the victory of the cause of revolution, upholding his wise leadership.

Foreign guests, who had visited our country from various countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe and Oceania, witnessed the great achievements made by the Korean people under the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people and expressed their sentiments of esteem and reverence for him.

On the occasion of the New Year, we recall to our minds with a feeling of friendship the remarks our foreign guests had made before their departure for home after their visit to our country last year.

Moktar Ould Daddah,

President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania

We have followed with interest and admiration the efforts the Korean people are making for the development of their economy and at the same time for frustrating all possible aggressors.

Your efforts have already borne fruit. As a matter of fact, you have achieved remarkable progress in the field of economic development under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung. At the same time, the consolidation of socialism has been pushed ahead with irreversible rapidity, which is undoubtedly your greatest achievement.

Anwar El Sadat,

Chairman of the National Assembly of the United Arab Republic

We will not forget forever our historic meeting with Premier Kim Il Sung, hero and fighter....

His revolutionary activities are inseparable from the history of struggle of the great Korean people and the history of construction of great Korea... He is bound together with the people as one body and the historic, splendid achievements scored by the great Korean people are unthinkable apart from his victorious leadership.

Peter Abdallah Kisumo,

Minister for Local Government and Rural Development of the United Republic of Tanzania

The family of Premier Kim Il Sung is a family, the successive generations of which participated in the revolutionary for the restoration of the fatherland, and Premier Kim Il Sung was born for the people, indeed. A country can be splendid when it has an excellent leader, and the Korean people having such a leader as Premier Kim Il Sung as their leader are boundlessly happy....

I wish Premier Kim Il Sung good health and a long life.

Edward F. Ndlovu,

Deputy Secretary in Charge of the National Affairs of the African People's Union of Zimbabwe

Words fail me to express my feelings of reverence for Premier Kim Il Sung. In the history of our times there are very few revolutionaries like him who has brought about such great success.

...Premier Kim Il Sung is one of the greatest persons in our times, an outstanding leader of revolution and the very man we wish to have for the sake of all our hopes and successes in the struggle for justice and the building of socialism. Long live Premier Kim Il Sung!

Prince Norodom Phurissara,

Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia

The Korean working people owe their happiness to the struggle of Premier Kim Il Sung and his family who fought against Japanese imperialism and to the struggle of their leader who is leading the people brilliantly today, too...

The line of self-reliance put forward by Premier Kim Il Sung is of important significance even for the peoples of the developing countries who want to build an independent national economy.

...Premier Kim Il Sung is the incarnation of the Korean people's indomitable will. I express profound respect for and admiration of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people and hero.

"Kim Il Sung Is the Red Sun"

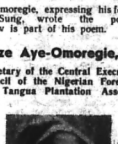
During his stay in Korea, Ize Aye-Omoregie, expressing his feelings of respect for Premier Kim Il Sung, wrote the poem "Kim Il Sung Is the Red Sun." Below is part of his poem.

From north Korea rises a great red sun
The great red sun is Kim Il Sung.
Its ray spread on all oppressed peoples,
Keeping them alive is Kim Il Sung's thoughts.

The red big sun is not for Korea alone,
Neither its rays for Koreans alone,
It is a red beacon for the oppressed
In Africa, Latin America and Asia.

Ize Aye-Omoregie,

Secretary of the Central Executive Council of the Nigerian Forestry and Tangua Plantation Association



Le Thanh Nghi,

Member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

The entire Korean people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and the esteemed Premier Kim Il Sung, in all places and regardless of where they work, are determined to fully support and assist with might and main the Vietnamese people till they win a complete victory in their battle against U.S. imperialism. This is a priceless and fine expression of the militant solidarity and lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism of the brothers who are in the same circumstances, close comrades who have the common revolutionary aspiration and are fighting in the same trench against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy.

Xom Lat,

Member of the Laotian Committee of Trade Union Founding Movement under the Neo Lao Haksat

We clearly saw that the immortal revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle led by Premier Kim Il Sung have been correctly inherited and developed in socialist construction and anti-U.S. struggle in Korea.

Musa Hamisi Baluku,

Political Assistant to Minister of State in the Central Province of Zambia

The world history preserves not a few records of the revolutionary exploits made by leaders of the peoples. But one can hardly see such an instance as the case with Premier Kim Il Sung whose family all took part in the revolutionary activities for the independence and liberation of the fatherland. That is precisely why Premier Kim Il Sung is enjoying so deep respect and trust of the entire people,

Benoit Frachon,

Secretary-General of the French Confederation of Labour, Member of the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party and Vice-Chairman of the World Federation of Trade Unions

What surprised and impressed me most in Korea is the fact that the people of war-torn country have built their economy splendidly in so short a space of time.

In capitalist countries, I think, it will take one century at least to build all that the Korean people did in the postwar period.

The Workers' Party of Korea is led by Premier Kim Il Sung, a leader seasoned in the protracted revolutionary struggle.

Premier Kim Il Sung is an outstanding leader who is making great contributions to advancing the wheel of history of the world revolution in this stormy era.

Koreans in Japan Regard it As Greatest Happiness, High National Pride and Honour to Have Premier Kim Il Sung As Their Leader

Compatriots in Japan Warmly Hail New Cabinet Headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung

A grand central meeting of Koreans in Japan warmly supporting the new Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, was held at the Hibiya Public Hall in Tokyo on December 22.

The meeting was attended by Chairman Han Dok Su and other leading personages of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan who are deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, functionaries of the GAKRJ and its subordinate organisations and compatriots of all walks of life in Tokyo and from prefectures of the Kanto area, over 3,000 in all.

Chairman Han Dok Su made the report at the meeting.

He said: Today the entire Korean compatriots in Japan, together with the people in the homeland, are filled with the pride and honour of having Marshal Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement, again as the President of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland. Together with the people in the homeland, the compatriots in Japan, rallied closer than ever before around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic headed by him, are burning with the firm determination to march forward vigorously through any storm and stress, wholeheartedly upholding the programmatic instructions of the Ten-Point Political Programme put forth by the Leader.

The reassumption of office of Marshal Kim Il Sung as Premier of the new Cabinet at the recent session of the Supreme People's Assembly crowned in the wake of the elections which were concluded with great victory was a manifestation of the entire Korean people's absolute support to, trust in and loyalty to him and a clear demonstration of the great political and ideological unity of the Korean people united rock-firm with one ideology and one will around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic headed by him, the reporter stressed.

In the name of the entire functionaries of the GAKRJ and compatriots in Japan, the reporter extended the warmest congratulations and greatest honour to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The reporter pointed with infinite national pride to the undying revolutionary exploits and lofty revolutionary spirit, noble moral virtues and sagacious leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, who has been devoting his all to the struggle solely for the freedom and happiness of the Korean people and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in our country in the past 40 odd years up to this day since he took the road of the revolutionary struggle in his early age, to the great victory won by the Korean people under his wise leadership and to the happiness and glory the Korean compatriots in Japan are enjoying thanks to his consistent and meticulous, kindred solicitude.

The reporter stressed:

The whole course of the victory of the Korean people and years of experience in life of the compatriots in Japan patently show that the invincible might of the Workers' Party of Korea, the consolidation and development of the people's power and the socialist system, the freedom and happiness of the Korean people and their bright future and today's full-significant life and victory of the compatriots in Japan are all unthinkable apart from the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

It is precisely for this reason that today the compatriots in Japan regard it as the greatest happiness, high national pride and honour to have him as their leader and to be guided by him and are firmly determined to be loyal to him to the last, entrusting their destiny entirely to him.

Referring to the basic contents and historic significance of the Ten-Point Political Programme, set forth by Marshal Kim Il Sung, of the respected and beloved leader, at the recent session of the Supreme People's Assembly, the reporter emphasised: The great militant programme announced by the respected and beloved leader is unambiguously clarified the stand of *Juche* and indomitable will of the Korean people who are determined to carry out the Korean revolution with responsibility by themselves and fight against imperialism to the end.

The Political Programme announced by Marshal Kim Il Sung calls the people in the northern half of the Republic to new victory and gives great confidence and courage to the South Korean people who are raising high the flames of the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle for the independent unification of the fatherland.

Noting that in the ninth point of the Political Programme Marshal Kim Il Sung laid particular emphasis on the task of defending the democratic, national rights of the 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan, the reporter declared that this is the great solicitude and paternal love extended once again to the Korean compatriots in Japan by the respected and beloved leader.

The Ten-Point Political Programme announced by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, is a bright beacon illumining the road of victory before our people and the great guide for our people in their struggle, Chairman Han Dok Su said.

Then he dwelt on the tasks confronting the entire functionaries of the GAKRJ and compatriots in Japan.

He stressed: The entire functionaries and compatriots should more firmly arm themselves with the revolutionary ideas of great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and the glorious revolutionary traditions to remain loyal solely to the Leader in any trial and storm and fight with confidence, single-heartedly following the road indicated by him.

No obstacle is insurmountable for us when we forge ahead along the bright road of victory indicated by the great Ten-Point Political Programme of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, under his wise leadership.

The meeting adopted a message addressed to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, amid the enthusiastic applause of the entire participants.

The meeting closed with the chorus of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung".

(Continued from Page 7)

hill their commander ordered them to take over ahead of the others and not a single man of them fell out of the columns.

Loud shouts of victory raised by the soldiers on the hill: "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" reverberated far and wide through mountains.

The defence line of the fatherland greeting the New Year is impregnable because it is defended by the Korean People's Army each of whose men is a match for a hundred foes.

The hearts of the fighters seeing off the year of proud victories at the outpost of the fatherland and greeting the New Year promising greater victories are burning with a firm resolve to prepare better themselves as revolutionary soldiers, each of whom can beat a hundred foes, upholding the Political Programme of the D.P.R.K. Government announced by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, at the recent First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly and to march vigorously along the only road of victories indicated by the Leader.

"We are ready. We will sweep away the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the bloodthirsty enemy of our people, liberate South Korea and accomplish without fail the cause of the unification of the fatherland at any time the Leader orders us to do so. We can never lay down arms before doing so."

This was the unanimous determination of all soldiers whom I met.

It is true that their march still continues.

The march of the fighters of the People's Army, a continuation of the glorious, grandiose march for the freedom and independence of the Korean people, led by the anti-Japanese guerrillas in the thick forests of Mt. Beakdu will surely continue to Cheju Island in the South Sea across the Demarcation Line, sweeping away the enemy—the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Should the U.S. imperialist aggressors continue to cling to playing with fire to start another war of aggression, the heroic Korean People's Army which has inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, the iron revolutionary armed forces each of whose men is a match for a hundred foes will surely sweep away the American imperialists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, at a stroke, liberate South Korea and win the final victory of the fatherland's unification.

Kim Jae Ok

Maithripala Senanayake,

Member of the Ceylonese Parliament and Vice-President of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party

We were most deeply impressed by the fact that the Korean people, taking instructions of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great leader, to heart, have risen up like one man to thoroughly implement them, and are winning great successes through a heroic struggle for the prosperity and development of the country by their own efforts, dauntlessly overcoming any and every difficulty and obstacle....

The factors in the great successes made by the Korean people are their revolutionary spirit with which they overthrew the Japanese imperialist colonial rule that had lasted for 36 years and their revolutionary spirit to unify the fatherland with their own efforts and the fact that the Korean people have such a great, outstanding leader as Premier Kim Il Sung.

Carlos Torre Flores,

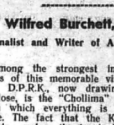
European Correspondent of the Peruvian "Revista de Latina America"

Premier Kim Il Sung creatively applies Marxism-Leninism to the realities of Korea...

Korea is an independent state not only economically but politically and ideologically as well. Having registered this success, the Korean people have a power strong enough to defend their fatherland. This is the valuable lessons we drew while in Korea. It gives an inspiration to our struggle for liberation.

Wilfred Burchett,

Journalist and Writer of Australia



Among the strongest impressions of this memorable visit to the D.P.R.K., now drawing to a close, is the "Chollima" speed with which everything is being done. The fact that the Korean people under the inspired guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung are pushing ahead on all fronts at the same speed, fairly racing towards the future, often along roads that no one else has ever trodden. "Juche" and "Chollima" seem to me to be inseparable components of what one can only call the miracle of the D.P.R.K.

Isabelle Blume,

Chairman-Co-ordinator of the World Peace Council

In Korea I was touched by the tremendous achievements made under the correct leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the greatest leader who is so deeply respected by the Korean people.

I keenly felt that the unification of Korea, as Premier Kim Il Sung said, must be realised independently by the Korean people themselves without interference of any outside forces and that the world's people should render active support to this just struggle of the Korean people.

Ahmed Ben Mengouda,

Delegate of the General Union of Algerian Workers and Organising Secretary of the Constantine Provincial Workers' Union

I am convinced that the Korean people will surely drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and achieve the cause of the independent unification of the country. Because Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary fighter and leader, and the revolutionary Workers' Party of Korea are standing at the head of the Korean people.

...I sincerely wish Premier Kim Il Sung good health and a long life.

Terab Abdelhak,

Deputy Secretary of the External Affairs Department of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions

The Korean people under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, sagacious leader, are infinitely happy. The combination of the Premier's wise leadership and the Korean people's gifted talent constitutes the basic factor in the great successes in socialist construction.

It would have been impossible for the Korean people to gain such successes and enjoy such a happy life had they not had the Leader who is leading all the Korean people to glory, looking after every aspect of the livelihood of the working people and showing great concern for the prospect of the country.

Premier Kim Il Sung is one of the outstanding leaders in the world.

Great Banner for Achieving Korea's Independent Unification

In the Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic announced at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly last December 16, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, put forth the programmatic tasks of all fields of politics, economy, culture and military affairs, proceeding from the general task of the Korean revolution and clarified the unshakable stand of the Government of the Republic for the liberation of South Korea and the realisation of the unification of the fatherland and the clear line for their materialisation.

Expounded once again in the Political Programme is the firm position of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic to unify the fatherland and attain the nationwide victory of the Korean revolution by relying on the independent strength of the Korean people. Also clarified in it is the firm resolve of the entire Korean people to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, out of South Korea and liberate the South Korean people as well as the revolutionary and practical ways and means for rapidly ripening all conditions for the realisation of the unification of the fatherland and for meeting the great revolutionary event actively. The Political Programme indicates the only correct way for the people in both parts of Korea to accomplish the unification of the fatherland by strengthening their revolutionary forces and pooling their strength.

This programmatic teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung inspires with a new fighting zeal and great revolutionary enthusiasm all the people who are burning with an ardent wish to realise the unification of the fatherland.

BY OUR OWN STRENGTH AND OUR OWN RESPONSIBILITY

It has been the consistent stand of our Party and the Government of the Republic that the question of the unification of the fatherland, the supreme national task of the Korean people, should be solved by the Korean people themselves.

In the recent Political Programme, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In the struggle for the unification of the fatherland, too, the Government of the Republic will continue to hold fast to its independent position. We regard whatever attempt to realise the country's unification by relying on foreign forces as a treachery to the country and the nation to place the whole of Korea in the hands of foreign aggressors. The question of Korean unification is an internal affair of the Korean people, which cannot be settled by any foreign forces. Our people are a wise and civilized nation who are fully capable of settling their national issue for themselves. We hold invariably that the question of unifying our fatherland must be settled by our people themselves without interference from any outside forces after the aggressive army of U.S. imperialism is withdrawn from South Korea."

Such stand of our Party and the Government of the Republic on the solution of the question of the country's unification is an embodiment of the idea of *Juche*, the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung on completing the Korean revolution by our own strength and on our own responsibility.

The principle of independent unification put forth by the Workers' Party of Korea proceeds from the stand that this question is an internal affair of the Korean people, that they are enjoying the lofty, due right to national self-determination and that they can actually solve this question by themselves.

From the olden times, Korea is one and the Korean nation is also one.

Korea is a country with a long history and traditions and with one nation.

After U.S. imperialism occupied South Korea following the defeat of Japanese imperialism, Korea was divided into the North and the South and our people came to suffer the misfortune of the partition of the territory and the split of the nation.

Korea's unification is a question on restoring the unity of the territory and of the nation, removing the artificial barrier created by the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism which divided our country and people into two. This is not the question related to any international dispute or the relations between nations but the one concerning the internal affair of the Korean people.

Any nation should solve its internal affairs by itself and any outside forces should not interfere in them. The right to national self-determination is an inviolable right all nations are enjoying.

For such irrefutable reasonableness and correctness, the principle of independent unification of the Workers' Party of Korea is obtaining full support and approval from the governments of many countries and the revolutionary peoples of the world.

It is only the U.S. imperialists and their followers who are desperately trying to deny this stark reality.

In an attempt to realise their ambition of aggression on Korea, the U.S. imperialists, occupying South Korea for more than 20 years, unlawfully brought the Korean question to the U.N. and are converting it into their policies of aggression and war in the name of the U.N. And they are hell-bent on igniting another aggressive war to occupy the whole of Korea again.

All this shows that U.S. imperialism is the sworn enemy of the Korean people and the ringleader who obstructs Korea's unification.

EVER-MOUNTING ANTI-U.S., NATIONAL-SALVATION STRUGGLE IN S. KOREA

In the recent historic Political Programme, Comrade Kim Il Sung profoundly analysed the prevailing situation created in our country and put forth clearly once again the revolutionary ways and means for liberating South Korea from the occupation by U.S. imperialism and unifying the fatherland.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out, owing to the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism, Korea still remains divided into the North and the South and the unification of the fatherland, the cherished desire of the nation, has not yet been achieved till now when a new generation has grown up. The partition of the territory and the split of the nation lasting over the 20-odd years are widening the gulf between the North and the South in all the political, economic and cultural spheres and even the national community of our people formed through a long history is fading away gradually.

The division of the country has caused immeasurable misfortunes and calamities particularly to the South Korean people. In South Korea which has been converted into a complete colony of U.S. imperialism, into its military base of aggression, the national economy and agriculture have totally been devastated and the people are subjected to double and treble harsh exploitation and oppression and even their right to live is constantly menaced. The national culture and beautiful manners and customs peculiar to the Korean people are utterly trampled underfoot and immorality and depravity of every description prevail all over South Korea.

What is more, the U.S. imperialists have converted South Korea into a supply base for aggression against the northern half of the Republic and the military police covered the whole area of South Korea with their aggressor troops and the puppet troops over 600,000 strong. And in an attempt to unleash another war in Korea, they are reinforcing the numerical strength of the puppet army, shipping in military equipment and war materials, and more openly carrying on military provocations against the northern half of the Republic along the Military Demarcation Line.

The U.S. imperialists are ushering in even the Japanese militarist forces to implement their policy of aggression and war. And they are frantically trying to rig up a new aggressive military alliance by aligning the South Korean puppets militarily with the reactionaries in Japan and in other parts of Asia.

The colonial occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its series of aggressive and war have exerted a great harmful aftermath upon the South Korean people and are creating grave menace to peace and security in Korea and in Asia.

From the first days of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists the patriotic South Korean people have been fighting gallantly against their policies of colonial enslavement and military aggression.

In particular, the South Korean people who are seeking the way to their freedom and happiness in the line with the South Korean revolution and the country's unification expounded by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1966, are gaining hope and courage from the great achievements scored in the northern half of the Republic and waging more actively the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle for the day when they will live happily under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Today the activities of armed groups and mass revolutionary struggles for freedom, liberation and the country's unification are powerfully surging up among broad sections of the South Korean people.

Upset by this, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi country-selling traitorous clique, their stooges, are making another "anti-communist" clamour and strengthening their reckless brutal suppression, clinging to adventurous war policies.

With no amount of brutal suppression and "anti-communist" racket, however, can the enemies head off the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people and check their anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle.

Where there are exploitation and oppression, there is always the struggle of the people against them.

In future the South Korean people will fight more actively upholding high the banner of anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle.

DIVIDED FATHERLAND CAN NEVER BE HANDED DOWN TO OUR POSTERITY

The people in the northern half of the Republic cannot merely look with folded arms at the struggle of the South Korean people and their miserable plight. An ang ea these remains the decisive situation in which our compatriots, brothers and sisters of one and the same blood are subjected to all sorts of national insult and maltreatment by foreign aggressors, neither Korean Communist nor conscientious Korean nationalist can say that he has discharged his duty.

We must accomplish the South Korean revolution and unify the fatherland in our generation and can never hand down a divided fatherland to our posterity.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed, **"The accomplishment of the great cause of the liberation of South Korea and the unification of the fatherland at the earliest possible date depends not only on how the revolutionary organisations and revolutionaries in South Korea expand and strengthen their revolutionary forces and how they fight the enemy but, in a large measure, on how the people in the northern half of the Republic prepare themselves to greet the great revolutionary event."**

The northern half of the Republic is the base for the Korean revolution and its revolutionary force is the most important motive power for the Korean revolution as a whole. It is, therefore, a decisive guarantee for the unification of the fatherland to consolidate our revolutionary base and strengthen the revolutionary forces of the northern half of the Republic.

In the recent Political Programme, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to put an end as early as possible to the present misfortunes of our people caused by the artificial partition of the territory and the split of the nation, liberate the people in South Korea and realise the unification of the fatherland, the Government of the Republic will firmly prepare the people in the northern half of the Republic morally and materially so that they can always support the South Korean people in their anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle and meet the great revolutionary event actively."

This teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung proceeds from a national and class sense of duty to do everything in their power to give aid to the South Korean people who, shedding their blood, are fighting for freedom and liberation. This is a manifestation of the firm resolve of our people to drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and unify the country, by pooling strength with the South Korean people.

Upholding the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the people in the northern half of the Republic, regard the South Korean revolution and the country's unification as their first and foremost revolutionary task and are preparing themselves ideologically so that they can be mobilized for the decisive struggle for the accomplishment of the country's unification by joining hands with the South Korean people. On the other hand, they are all out to make material preparations in full to meet actively the great revolutionary event of the country's unification by further speeding up socialist economic construction, the basic guarantee for the strengthening of the material forces of our revolutionary base—the northern half of the Republic.

Besides, under the condition in which the U.S. imperialists are running amuck to ignite another war in Korea, it is one of the most important fighting tasks set before the people today to accelerate economic construction to the maximum and, at the same time, strengthen defence power in parallel.

In the Political Programme of the Government of the Republic, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Government of the Republic will do all it can to further increase the defence capabilities of the country and build up the defence power of the whole country and the entire people to cope with the obtaining situation."

The training of the People's Army into a cadre army and its modernisation are guarantees for the strengthening of the People's Army into an invincible armed force and the arming of all the people and the turning of the whole land into a fortress are the most powerful defence system, from the military strategic point of view, which makes it possible to check any invasion of the enemy.

Upholding this wise line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people and the brave Korean People's Army are making all preparations to annihilate, at one stroke, the enemies, if the U.S. imperialists ignite another war in Korea, we will wipe the enemies off this land forever.

The historic Political Programme of the Government of the Republic put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the recent Supreme People's Assembly session is a great banner of struggle which brightly illumines the road ahead of the 40 million Korean people who are fighting for liberating South Korea from the yoke of the U.S. imperialist colonial rule and for accomplishing the national cause of the country's unification and is a banner inspiring our people to victory.

Invincible are the Korean people who are fighting against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and for the unification of the country and the victory of the revolution under the sagacious leadership of the great leader of the 40 million Korean people Marshal Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and the working-class movement.

Ri Hyon Ik

Korean People Will Do Their Best to Assist Cambodian People's Anti-U.S. Struggle

D.P.R.K. Government Issues Statement

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on December 29 in support of the December 22 and 26 statements of the Royal Government of Cambodia exposing and denouncing the new criminal scheme of the U.S. imperialists against Cambodia.

The statement reads:

Lately the U.S. imperialists are ever more viciously perpetrating provocative manoeuvres against the Cambodian people.

The U.S. imperialists, widely circulating the falsehood through their various reptile press that the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Army and the Viet Nam People's Army are in the Cambodian territory, are clamouring that they would invade Cambodia "in pursuit" of them and "crush at a stroke" the Kingdom of Cambodia.

This shameless scheme of the U.S. imperialists is a wanton infringement upon the sovereignty and national dignity of peace-loving, neutral Cambodia and an unbridled gangster-like act against the Cambodian people.

The Royal Government of Cambodia issued statements on December 22 and 26, exposing and condemning the new criminal manoeuvring of the U.S. imperialists, and reaffirming the determination to defend to the end the country's independence and territorial integrity and national honour, and appealing to all countries which treasure justice to express active support to and solidarity with the Cambodian people in their anti-U.S. struggle.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people resolutely support the steadfast anti-imperialist stand of the Cambodian people expressed in these statements of the Royal Government of Cambodia and condemn the brigandish act of the U.S. imperialists with surging indignation.

The U.S. imperialists have been ceaselessly engaged in aggressive plots for sabotaging peace, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia.

The U.S. imperialists have the cheek to describe their aggression against Cambodia as an "act of self-defence."

With no amount of nasty manoeuvring, however, can the U.S. imperialists cover up their criminal design. On the contrary, it only reveals to the whole world their true colour as the aggressor.

The aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists against Cambodia clearly show that they are seeking a way out of the serious military and political defeat they are sustaining in Viet Nam and in all other parts of the world in the escalation of the war.

All the revolutionary peoples in Asia and the world are bitterly denouncing the reckless war escalation machinations of the U.S. imperialists.

The entire Cambodian people are fully prepared to fight against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The Cambodian people are a resourceful people who have a tradition of struggle against the foreign aggressors and a courageous people who are honourably defending national independence and sovereignty, frustrating the incessant aggression and provocative manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

The struggle of the Cambodian people against U.S. imperialism and for defending the independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of the country is a struggle for peace in Asia and the world.

The just struggle of the Cambodian people is sure to win victory.

The U.S. imperialists must put an immediate end to their criminal, provocative moves against Cambodia.

If the U.S. imperialists, ignoring the unanimous warning of the Cambodian people and the people of the whole world, persist in the reckless aggressive schemings against Cambodia, they will meet the death-defying resistance of the Cambodian people and it will only hasten their final doom.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people solemnly declare that they will do everything in their power to assist the Cambodian people in their just struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The Korean people respect the independence and sovereignty of Cambodia, recognize her territorial integrity in the present boundary and will always stand on the side of the Cambodian people fighting against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

S. KOREAN WORKERS HIRED AT ORGANS UNDER SEOUL PUPPET CITY HALL ENTER LABOUR DISPUTE

4,400 workers hired at organs under the Seoul puppet city hall, who are engaged in street cleaning and other work, entered a labour dispute on December 27, demanding a wage hike and fulfilment of the collective contract, according to a radio report from Seoul.

These workers who are forced to 14 hours of hard toil on an average a day by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, are strongly demanding an increase of 30 per cent in their wages, which at present are too meagre to eke out a living, and the fulfilment of the provisions of the existing collective contract.

Under the pressure of the workers, the Seoul puppet city hall had signed a collective contract but it has not fulfilled any of its provisions, while brutally driving and exploiting the workers.

The enraged workers are resolved to call a strike, if their demand is not met at once.

The Korean people extend warm felicitations and militant greetings to the fraternal Cuban people, on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution, through which the Cuban people overthrew the Batista dictatorship and won freedom and liberation.

The great victory of the Cuban revolution not only opened up a new era in the development of the history of the Cuban people but also inflicted heavy blows upon U.S. imperialism's aggressive policy towards Latin America. And it is exerting a great, inspiring influence on the anti-U.S. national-liberation struggle of the peoples in this area. Inspired by the victorious advance of the Cuban revolution, the Latin-American people are waging a resolute struggle for cutting the life-line of the U.S. imperialists in this area, taking up arms in their hands.

That is why the U.S. imperialists are carrying on vicious, aggressive machinations so tenaciously to strangulate the Cuban revolution. In April 1961, the U.S. imperialists carried out brigandish armed invasion of Playa Giron against the young Republic of Cuba. And in October 1962, they declared an all-round armed blockade of Cuba and raised a frantic war racket in the Caribbean Sea.

The U.S. imperialists, however, miscalculated.

It was only an ignominious death and defeat that they gained from the war racket.

The heroic Cuban people who had inherited the revolutionary spirit of Sierra Maestra resolutely beat back the enemy's repeated aggression and honourably defended the fatherland and their revolutionary gains.

The heroic Cuban people who defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors are also scoring brilliant successes in building a new, prosperous society.

9th Anniv. of Great Victory of Cuban Revolution

The great changes that took place in the land of Cuba are attributable to the superiority of the socialist system, the sagacious leadership of the Cuban Communist Party and the inexhaustible creative power of the revolutionary Cuban people.

The Cuban people, under the leadership of the Cuban Communist Party led by Comrade Fidel Castro, will overcome all obstacles and ordeals in the way of their advance and certainly build a socialist-communist paradise in the land of Cuba.

The victory of the Cuban revolution has clearly shown the truth to the people of the world that a people who have risen up with arms in hand for freedom and independence are invincible and can defeat without fail any imperialists, no matter how strong they may be.

The Republic of Cuba has become a beacon illumining the road of struggle and victory to the revolutionary peoples in Latin America.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, said:

"The triumph of the Cuban revolution and the existence of the Republic of Cuba give heavy blows to the U.S. imperialists and exert a great revolutionary influence on the liberation struggle of the peoples in Latin America and the oppressed peoples of the world. Today the Republic of Cuba represents the hope and revolutionary future of the Latin-American peoples."

Both Korean and Cuban peoples directly standing opposed to the U.S. imperialists in Asia and Latin America are safeguarding their revolutionary gains and are building socialism.

The destinies of the peoples of our two countries who are fighting against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and for socialism and communism, the common ideal, are linked up closely with each other by unbreakable ties.

The strengthening and development of the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries of Korea and Cuba are greatly contributing to achieving the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement, to stepping up the anti-imperialist, anti-American struggle and to safeguarding world peace.

The Korean people immensely value the friendship and cohesion with the Cuban people.

Upholding the teachings of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on safeguarding the Cuban revolution and actively supporting and encouraging the revolutionary struggle of the heroic Cuban people, the Korean people will stand to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Cuban people on the common front against U.S. imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

The Korean people wish the Cuban people fresh successes in their struggle against the aggressive machinations of U.S. imperialism, in defence of revolutionary gains and for socialist construction.

Cuban People's Revolutionary Cause Is Ever-Victorious

Pyongyang City Meeting in Honour of 9th Anniv. of Victory of Cuban Revolution

Fighters of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba defending socialist gains reliably, shattering the aggressive actions of U.S. imperialists at every step

A Pyongyang city meeting celebrating the 9th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution was held at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on December 30 last.

The meeting was attended by Comrades Kim Kwang Hyup, Pak Song Chul, Ri Joo Yun and Choi Gwang; Kang Ryang Wook, Chairman of the C.C. of the North Korean Democratic Party; Pak Sun Dok, Chairman of the C.C. of the Religious Chong-u Party; and other leading personages of the Party and government organs, functionaries of public organizations, working people in the city and People's Army men.

Invited to the meeting were Ambassador Basilio Rodriguez Rodriguez and staff members of the Embassy of the Republic of Cuba in Pyongyang and Cuban guests now staying in our country.

Comrade Li Joo Yun, Member of the Political Committee of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, delivered a reprot at the meeting.

He pointed out that the Cuban revolutionaries under the guidance of Comrade Fidel Castro overthrew the dictatorial regime of Batista, a lackey of U.S. imperialism, and won the great victory of the Cuban revolution through a gallant struggle, overcoming repeated difficulties and trials.

(Continued on Page 12)

Anniv. of Cuba

(Continued from Page 11)

Quoting the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"The victory of the Cuban revolution is the first victory of socialist revolution won under the very nose of the United States, it is a continuation of the great October Revolution in Latin America. It is a historic event that expanded the socialist camp to the Western Hemisphere and thereby brought about a new turning point in the revolutionary movement in Latin America," he laid emphasis on the world-wide significance of the Cuban revolution.

Then the speaker dwelt on the achievements registered by the Cuban people in the socialist revolution and construction since the triumph of the revolution.

Denouncing the U.S. imperialists for their aggressive moves against the revolutionary Republic of Cuba, the speaker recalled the remarks of Comrade Kim Il Sung: **"It is a sacred internationalist duty of the socialist countries and the revolutionary peoples throughout the world to defend the Cuban revolution and actively support and inspire the revolutionary struggle of the Cuban people."**

The Korean people who deem it their utmost honour and the greatest pride of the nation to have again the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as the Premier of the Cabinet are united with a revolutionary enthusiasm to carry through to the end the historic Political Programme of the D.P.R.K. Government put forth by him, the speaker said, and he emphasised: Only victory and glory are in store for the Korean people who are forging ahead following the revolutionary line of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Exposing and condemning the manoeuvres for a new war of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique, its stooges, the speaker said our people will surely accomplish the cause of the unification of the fatherland in our generation under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The speaker underscored the need for the socialist countries and the world's revolutionary forces to take a joint action against imperialism and form an anti-U.S. united front in view of the situation where the aggressive and disruptive schemes of the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism are coming into the open.

Cuban Ambassador Basilio Rodriguez Rodriguez was the next to take the floor.

After referring to the successes the Cuban people have scored in revolution and construction in the past nine years under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Fidel Castro, he said that the Cuban revolution is only an initial step in the revolution of Latin America and stressed that the Cuban people will never renounce their internationalist duty.

Touching upon the deep friendly relations between the peoples of Cuba and Korea, he observed: This friendship is a friendship based on the community of revolutionary interests, a friendship stemming from the clear-cut principled stand maintained by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the leader of the Korean people, and Comrade Fidel Castro, the leader of the Cuban people. It is this principled stand that always enables our respected and beloved leaders to easily understand each other's completely open-hearted and truthful thoughts.

Concluding his speech, the Cuban Ambassador shouted the slogans of "Long live the unbreakable friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Cuban peoples!" "Long live the Ten-Point Political Programme announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people!" and "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, close friend of the Cuban people!"

U.S. Imperialist Aggressors' Reckless Acts of Military Provocation Flayed

At 259th MAC Meeting

The 259th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held in Panmunjom on December 22 last at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting, our side sternly protested against the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have committed reckless acts of military provocation incessantly of late against our side on the ground, on the sea and in the air and are scheming to introduce combat equipment of new type into South Korea in wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement to unleash a new aggressive war in Korea, and called them to account for this.

At the meeting, Major General Pak Jung Guk, senior member of our side, pointed to the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated the hostile act of firing on eight occasions a total of over 6,950 bullets into our portion in the Demilitarized Zone in the period from December 2 to 20 last and infiltrated more than 3,150 fishing boats including spy boats on 14 occasions into the coastal waters of our side between last December 2 and 18 and, synchronising with the intrusion of a "SLC-47" military reconnaissance plane of the enemy side into the air space of our side on December 16 last, they are running wild to bring various weapons and combat equipment of new type into South Korea. All these show that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are persistently manoeuvring to wreck the Korean armistice and ignite another aggressive war in Korea, he stressed.

Then, Major General Pak Jung Guk strongly demanded the enemy side:

1) To stop at once such acts as firing bullets and shells towards our side, dispatching military aircraft and various armed vessels including spy boats into the air space and coastal waters of our side and using South Korean fishing boats for their vicious, aggressive actions;

2) To put an immediate end to the criminal act of introducing various new-type weapons and combat equipment into South Korea, ship out of Korea all the new-type weapons and combat equipment already illegally introduced and report the result to this Commission and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission;

3) To severely punish all the personnel of the enemy side involved in the recent provocative acts in accordance with the requirements of Sub-Paragraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement; and

4) To guarantee the strict implementation of all the provisions of the Armistice Agreement.

Driven into a tight corner in face of the full exposure of their violations of the Armistice Agreement and their actions for a new war, Smith, senior member of the enemy side, tried to conceal the truth, prattling that he would "investigate" into the cases protested against by our side.

Harping on the trite sophistry such as "defence" and "relative balance" with regard to their illegal introduction of new-type weapons and various equipment into South Korea, he sought to shirk the responsibility for their crimes.

Major General Pak Jung Guk said that the aggressors illegally occupying South Korea for more than 20 years made nonsensical remarks about "defence," "balance" and the like. This fact itself self-exposes that they are the aggressors, he declared. Thus he sternly refuted the preposterous allegation of the enemy side, saying: How on earth can the U.S. imperialists who are occupying another's land talk about any "defence" and "balance"?

Noting that the enemy's acts of military provocation entered a more open stage since Johnson, the boss of U.S. imperialist warmaniacs, came to South Korea in October 1966, made a round of the area along the Military Demarcation Line and directly stirred up the start of a new war, Major General Pak Jung Guk fully exposed and condemned with concrete facts the criminal acts committed ceaselessly by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in gross contravention of the requirements of the Armistice Agreement in 1967.

Major General Pak Jung Guk pointed out that the cases of the violations of the Armistice Agreement committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors against our side on the ground, on the sea and in the air in 1967 amounted to as many as over 8,000 and the cases of the violations of the Armistice Agreement by them up to date since the truce exceeded 53,600.

In 1967, the enemies fired more than 125,000 bullets and over 1,270 shells against our side on more than 540 occasions. These figures are more than 15 times as many bullets as were fired in 13 years up to the end of September 1966 since the cease-fire and over 91 times as many shells during the same period.

While perpetrating over-all and large-scale hostilities against our side on the ground, on the sea and in the air every day, the U.S. imperialists are illegally shipping into South Korea various weapons and combat equipment of new type.

Recently, they are raving that "the Armistice Agreement has become a mere scrap of paper" and that "we would not hesitate to go into action if need be," thus leading the situation to a more dangerous pass.

All these facts eloquently prove that U.S. imperialists are the betrayers systematically violating and scrapping the Armistice Agreement, the warmaniacs getting wild to unleash a new aggressive war in Korea for the realization of their aggressive ambition over Korea and the truculent enemy of the peoples of Korea and the world.

Stressing that the Korean people are fully prepared to wipe out the U.S. imperialists finally from this land if the aggressors venture to ignite another war of aggression in Korea, Major General Pak Jung Guk warned that if the enemies take into consideration the grave consequences that would arise from their foolhardy military provocations and moves for a new war, they must look straight at the realities and must not act rashly.

Inspired by the educational aid fund and stipends sent by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, children of Korean nationals in Japan pledge themselves to become fine workers to shoulder the future of Chollima Korea

155th Batch of Returnees Arrives in Chongjin

The repatriation ship bringing the 155th batch of Korean compatriots returning from Japan to the bosom of the socialist fatherland daily prospering and developing under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, dropped anchor in Chongjin Port last December 25.

With this, over 88,600 Korean compatriots have been embraced in the bosom of the fatherland in the past eight years since the first repatriation ships arrived there in December 1959.

As was already reported, the compatriots who arrived this time had been expected to be repatriated in November 1967. But the assignment of the ship had been delayed due to the sabotage of repatriation by the reactionary Sato government of Japan.

On the evening of last December 25 a Chongjin city mass meeting was held in welcome of the compatriots who returned home in the 155th group.

Educational Aid Fund and Stipends Remitted Again for Koreans' Sons and Daughters in Japan

The Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Republic and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, that always take warm care of and show kindred solicitude for the 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan, authorized the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots to remit again educational aid fund and stipends to the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan for the democratic, national education of the sons and daughters of Korean compatriots in Japan.

Requested by the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots, the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea recently sent over 194,246,000 yen in Japanese currency to the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan. It was the 26th remittance.

The compatriots in Japan who are living in an alien land with the pride of being legitimate Korean citizens, cherishing the honour of having as their leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement, who always leads our people along the road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity, hewing the path ahead of the arduous Korean revolution, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation, received a large amount of educational aid fund and stipends four times last year alone thanks to such deep solicitude of the Party and Comrade Premier.

The sons and daughters of Korean compatriots in Japan have so far received educational aid fund and stipends amounting to more than 6,318,401,700 yen in Japanese currency on 26 occasions.

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